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EXAMINER				
LEE, CHUN KUAN				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/588,879

Applicant(s)

HOFFMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Chun-Kuan Lee

Art Unit

2181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 September 2008.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 22-30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 August 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5108)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

ELECTION/RESTRICTIONS

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Invention I in the reply filed on 09/22/2008 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the search and examination of the claims categorized under Group I and Group II of the instant application can be made without serious burden, assuming that the claims describe independent or distinct inventions. This is not found persuasive because it would be a burden to search the two different inventions categorized in two different classes and subclasses.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

2. Claims 22-30 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected Invention II, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 09/22/2008.

I. OBJECTIONS TO THE CLAIMS

3. Claims 14-15 and 22-30 are objected to because of the following informalities:
in claim 14, line 1, "its own security" should be replace with -the target object's own security-.

As per claims 15, as there are two claims 15, one of the claims need to be properly renumbered.

As per claims 22-30, the status of claims 22-30 should be updated from
"(Original)" to -(Withdrawn)-.

Appropriate correction is required.

II. REJECTIONS BASED ON 35 U.S.C. 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 4, 5, 10, 15 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 recites the limitation "the same process" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 15 recites the limitation "the capabilities" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 31 recites the limitation "the capabilities" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per claim 4, it is not fully clear which same process the applicant is referring to; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "a same process" for the current examination.

As per claim 5, in line 3, it is not fully clear if "other interfaces" is the same/different other interface previously recited; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "the other interfaces" for the current examination.

As per claim 10, in line 2, it is not fully clear if "other interfaces" is the same/different other interface previously recited; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "the other interfaces" for the current examination.

As per claims 15, as there seems to have two claim 15s, the examiner will assume the first claimed 15 to be claim 31 and the second claim 15 to be claim 15 for the current examination.

As per claim 15, in line 2, it is not fully clear as to which interfaces the applicant is referring to; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "the other interfaces" for the current examination.

As per claim 15, in line 1, it is not fully clear as to which capabilities the applicant is referring to; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "mapping capabilities" for the current examination.

As per claim 31, in line 2, it is not fully clear if "other interfaces" is the same/different other interface previously recited; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "the other interfaces" for the current examination.

As per claim 31, in line 2, it is not fully clear as to which capabilities the applicant is referring to; the examiner will assume the claimed limitation of "determining capabilities of the external object" for the current examination.

III. REJECTIONS BASED ON 35 U.S.C. 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. As "computer readable medium" can be signal wave (i.e. wireless medium) along (Specification, [0074]), wherein signal wave is non-statutory subject matter.

IV. REJECTIONS BASED ON PRIOR ART

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-21 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scheifler et al. (US Patent 6,138,238) in view of Colburn et al. (US Patent 6,173,404).
7. As per claims 1 and 19-21, Scheifler teaches a method, a system and a computer readable medium storing instructions for controlling a computer device for

controlling access to an object in an operating system, the method, system and computer readable medium comprising:

a module configured means for receiving a call from an external thread (Fig. 6, ref. 620) to a first interface (e.g. write to any file in a directory, such as "c:/") of a target object (Fig. 6, ref. 4500-1) (Fig. 1; Fig. 4-5; col. 4, l. 51 to col. 5, l. 3 and col. 9, l. 11 to col. 14, l. 38);

a module configured with means for determining whether the external thread has access to other interfaces (e.g. write to any specific file in the directory, such as "c:/thisfile") of the target object based on the call received at the first interface (Fig. 4-5 and col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45), wherein the determination is in association with implied permission; and

a module configured with means for to grant access to the other interfaces according to the determination (Fig. 4-5 and col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45).

Scheifler does not expressly teach the method, system and computer readable medium comprising: wherein the call from an object; and determining at the target object access to the other interfaces;

Colburn teaches the method, system and computer readable medium comprising: a call received from an object (Fig. 5, ref. 100) and determining at a target object (Fig. 8, ref. 160) access to other interfaces (col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45; col. 7, ll. 26-52 and col. 11, ll. 25-51), in combination with Scheifler's above teaching of implied permission, the resulting combination further teaches the target object implementing access authorization in association with implied permission to other interfaces.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Colburn's inter-object security scheme into Scheifler's object for the benefit of implementing a more robust security scheme between objects (Colburn, col. 3, ll. 34-37) to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1 and 19-21.

8. As per claim 2, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising wherein determining whether the external object has access to other interfaces of the target object further comprises examining a security policy (Colburn, Fig. 8, ref. 184, 194) contained within the target object (Colburn, Fig. 8, ref. 160) (Colburn, Fig. 7A-7B; Fig. 8 and col. 11, l. 25 to col. 12, l. 58).

9. As per claim 3, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 2 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising wherein the security policy is contained entirely within the target object (Colburn, Fig. 8).

10. As per claim 4, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Scheifler further teaches the method further comprising determining whether the external object and the target object operate in a same process (e.g. same class of valid digital signature or not) (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 11, l. 19).

11. As per claim 5, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Scheifler further teaches the method comprising wherein determining whether the external object has access to other interfaces of the target object further comprises: identifying the other interfaces of the target object that can be accessed when the first interface is being requested by the external object (Scheifler, col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45), as the other interfaces must be identified in order to proper grant the permission via the implied permission.

12. As per claim 6, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising determining a first process of the target object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 11, l. 19 and Colburn, Fig. 8; Fig. 10; col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45), such as determining whether the target object's first process corresponds to either valid digital signature with known keys or digital signature that cannot be verified thus a default key is utilized.

13. As per claim 7, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 6 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising determining a second process of the external object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 11, l. 19 and Colburn, Fig. 8; Fig. 10; col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45), such as determining whether the external object's second process corresponds to either valid digital signature with known keys or digital signature that cannot be verified thus a default key is utilized.

14. As per claim 8, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 7 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising performing a cross-process communication between the target object and the external object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 11, l. 19 and Colburn, Fig. 8; Fig. 10; col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45; col. 13, l. 44 to col. 14, l. 34), such as allowing restrictive access to the target object as the target object is under valid digital signature process and the external object is not under valid digital signature process.

15. As per claim 9, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising securing a channel for each interface of the target object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 11, l. 19 and Colburn, Fig. 8; Fig. 10; col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45; col. 13, l. 44 to col. 14, l. 34), as the channel is secured via a cryptographic key over a network between client and server.

16. As per claim 10, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method comprising wherein determining whether the external object has access to the other interfaces of the target object further comprises analyzing access constraints within the target object (Scheifler, col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45 and Colburn, Fig. 7A-7B; Fig. 8; col. 13, l. 44 to col. 14, l. 34), as the analyzing of the implied permission is located within the target object.

17. As per claim 11, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising analyzing interface access data stored within the target object (Scheifler, col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45 and Colburn, Fig. 7A-7B; Fig. 8; col. 13, l. 44 to col. 14, l. 34).

18. As per claim 12, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method further comprising determining whether the target object and the external object are in a same protection domain (Scheifler, Fig 4; col. 11, l. 20 to col. 13, l. 45 and Colburn, Fig. 8).

19. As per claim 13, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 12 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method comprising wherein the protection domain is a process (Scheifler, Fig 4 and col. 9, l. 52 to col. 13, l. 45 and Colburn, Fig. 8), wherein the process is associated with valid digital signature and un-validated digital signature.

20. As per claim 14, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising wherein the target object sets target object's own security policy (Colburn, Fig. 8), the target object sets target object's own security policy as the access constraints and access authorization resides within the target object.

21. As per claim 31, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Scheifler further teaches the method comprising wherein determining whether the external object has access to the other interfaces further comprises determining capabilities of the external object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 13, l. 45), as the capability corresponds to the capability of transferring data along with the know key or without the know key.

22. As per claim 15, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 14 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising further comprising mapping capabilities of the external object to the other interfaces of the target object (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. 13, l. 45), such as mapping the capability of transferring data with the know key to other interfaces for grater access.

23. As per claim 16, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein both further teach the method comprising wherein the target object and the external object are created using a same methodology (e.g. object oriented by Java) (Scheifler, col. 9, l. 52 to col. col. 11, l. 19 and Colburn, col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45).

24. As per claim 17, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 1 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising wherein the

target object and the external object are views in a view hierarchy (Colburn, col. 1, l. 12 to col. 3, l. 45).

25. As per claim 18, Scheifler and Colburn teach all the limitation of claim 17 as discussed above, wherein Colburn further teaches the method comprising wherein a view has a parent calling interface, a child calling interface, and a child managing interface (Colburn, col. 6, ll. 29-52), as the hierarchal relation between parent-child is well known with the corresponding above interfaces for the parent and the child.

V. CLOSING COMMENTS

Conclusion

a. STATUS OF CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION

The following is a summary of the treatment and status of all claims in the application as recommended by **M.P.E.P. 707.07(i)**:

a(1) CLAIMS REJECTED IN THE APPLICATION

Per the instant office action, claims 1-21 and 31 have received a first action on the merits and are subject of a first action non-final.

b. DIRECTION OF FUTURE CORRESPONDENCES

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-0671. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM to 5PM.

IMPORTANT NOTE

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alford Kindred can be reached on (571) 272-4037. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C.K.L./

November 04, 2008

Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee
Examiner
Art Unit 2181

/Alford W. Kindred/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2181